P 33E

App. F. IX-4

Previous. References. 1944-45 (95c).

File No. 44-44

Serial Nos. 1-6

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. Six only

Part B for December 1944.

SUBJECT

Sugar cane cultivation in 1945.

Khar 22/2/45

Sugarcane cultivation in 1945

Dte 44/44.

486/104

Letter No. 8790 (2)-42/44A dated the 18th July/1944, from the Raiders forwarding a copy of the note of the Sugar Controller for India for furnishing the views of the Govt.

1) Seen for perusal. The copy of the note will be sent to the Secy Sugar Dy., Dir of Agri, Rev Comr. & Sugar Controller for furnishing their O.R on it. Remarks awaited. Dft for Govt. approval

Ikram 26/7. 26/7

2) Dft submitted 27/7/44

D 8834-7 dated 1.8.44 // — To whom?

3) Results as directed —

Ikram 2/8 — 4) Sent for perusal. Replies from Dir of Agri, Secy Sugar Co. Dir of S. may be awaited. To 14/8/44

2/8 DW 8/)

Letters nos G/954 dt 11-8-44 from the Secy. Mysore Sugar Co. & no H.C 14-26/44-45 dt 14-8-44 from the Dir of Agriculture furnishing their remarks on sugar cultivation in 1945.

5) Seen for perusal. The reports from the Rev Comr & the Director of Food are awaited. They may be reminded for reminder put up.

8/ 28/

6) Dft 29/8/44

J&C. 44-44-

Sugarcane cultivation in Iraq

1104/172

170

Letter no D/764/44 dt 18th Sept 44 from the Dy Financial Supplies & letter no C/11.452/44-45 dt 16-9-44 from the Rev Commr in connection with their remarks on the above subject.

Letter no D. F. 70(2)-42 GHA dt 16/9/44 from the Residency requiring views of the Govt of Iraq on Sugarcane cultivation in Iraq may be sent early.

2) Since the further report from the Rev. Commr may be awaited. After its receipt the Residency will be furnished with the views of the Govt. ~~on the Sugarcane cultivation~~ in question. A draft reply of the Residency is put up

(Dev Sec) 8) 19/9/44

9) 22/9/44

19/9

19/9

Ref 672 dt 29-9-44

To the Residency.

Thanks that a reply will be sent as soon as possible after the receipt of the Govt.

14/10

1) Draft Reminder to Revenue Commr is put up

11) 28/10/44

1) 2870 dt 31-10-44

Sugar Cane cultivation in Vizag
G.O. 44 - 44 " 1782 / 2803

Letter no C.11. 452/44-45 dt 9th Nov. 44 from the Rev. Commr. furnishing his remarks on Sugar cane cultivation in 1945.

12) Subs for perusal. The Director of Agriculture & the Dir of Food supplies, the Secy, Nyapur Sugars Co & the Rev Commr. have furnished their remarks on the Residency letter

13) It may kindly be seen from their reports that the acreage under sugar-cane cultivation in 1944-45 in the State would be nearly 40,208 acres which may go upto 42,000 in Fasli 1945. This acreage is comparatively lower than in the previous years. (vide statement at pl 11) The reasons are stated to be:

1) that the agriculturists prefer to grow paddy & food crops in views of the attractive returns they get from them

2) the increased cost in cultivation & want of transport facilities.

14) To increase sugar cane planting the Sugar Co are of opinion that a higher price for cane should be offered & the growers and that adequate supply of chemical fertilisers & oil cakes & chemicals like sulphur, lime & fuel should be made by the

Govt of India

P.T.O.

Sugar cane cultivation in 1945

9 dc 44-44 1782 - 1 - 50

1.) The Sugar Controller, it may be observed, aims at a target of 12½ lakhs of tons of annual sugar production in the country. Regarding the production of sugar in the State, it is pointed out, that ~~cutting~~ the sugar cane grown on about 12,000 acres in mandya dt will be crushed at the factory while the remaining 30,000 acres of ~~the~~ sugar cane grown in the dts will probably be used for jaggery manufacture.

b) With an increase in the price of jaggery, growers resort to manufacture of jaggery. To prevent this, the Sugar Controller observe that an increase in the price of sugar should be made & the price of jaggery should be fixed at par with the price of Sugar.

2) The Residency requests the views of this Govt on the Sugar Controller's note. It is for orders whether a reply may be sent on the above lines.

25/11

The Residency have invited the views of this Govt. on the note furnished by the Sugar Controller for ~~the~~ transmission of India to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Govt of India. The main object of the note

to suggest a target figure for sugar production so that the Department of Education Health and Lands may, in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments, fix the places where Sugar cane cultivation can best be undertaken and the area over which Sugar Cane may be cultivated during the year 945. There seems to be no comment in after regarding the basis on which the target for India has been fixed (at 12½ lakhs of tons). The points on which the views of the Govt are asked for would appear to be

i) where the sugarcane needed for producing the necessary quantity of sugar and for may be best grown; and

ii) what the total area necessary, with improved methods of cultivation and fertilization in order to secure the desired object, would be.

There seems to be no choice in the matter of the place or places where sugarcane may best be grown. The factory at Mandya being the only one producing sugar in the State, and Cane-cultivation on a large scale having been developed in the area surrounding,

the needs of a factory would, also would have to be served by the cane grown in the area round the factory. As regards the best areas where cane is now being grown (about 30,000 acres in extent), there seems to be no need to make any selection as all the cane grown is used to manufacture jaggery (vide report of the Director of Agriculture). The real requirements of the State seem to lie, as indicated by the Sugar Company, in the direction of more fertilizers and other materials used in the cultivation of cane, in existing areas and a suitable increase in the price of sugar cane calculated to encourage its cultivation and even extend it if necessary. The first one is a point that might be urged in our reply to the Residency.

As regards the total area over which sugar cane would have to be cultivated during the year 1925 in order to secure the maximum desired outturn, it is stated by Director of Agriculture that 12,000 acres would be about the optimum capacity latent

forecast, this area is expected to be under cane cultivation by January 1965, so that no special efforts may be necessary to secure the required extent maintenance. But here again, an adequate supply of fertilisers and other materials would be necessary in order to maintain the cultivation at even the required area and to the required extent.

Another factor which has been touched on in the sugar controller's note and also mentioned by the sugar company is one which influences directly the area under cane cultivation is the price of cane which is fixed by the Govt. The price appears to have been enhanced last year and with the recent enhancement in the price of sugar (by Re. 1/- per maund), it may become possible later next season to raise the price of cane still further and thus neutralise one of the causes which have induced the cane to prefer the growing of foodcrops which at present fetch a better return. Any further rise in the price of sugar that would be a matter for the Govt-of India to consider.

Sugar cane cultivation in 1945

In the note of our Sugar Controller, it has also been observed that there is no need for causing any anxiety at a reduction of the price of gur and that the natural process operating in this behalf, namely the transport difficulties and consequent fall in the price of gur may be allowed to have sway on the other hand the Sugar Company have urged that the price of gur has actually to be controlled and kept at a suitable level so that cane grown may not be diverted for gur factory manufacture, and that gur factory manufacture should be prohibited in areas in the immediate neighbourhood of factories. The latter step has been taken in Mysore State, and even the maximum price of gur factory has been fixed, has been controlled, so that there may be no apprehension regarding any diversion of cane from the boilers gur factory manufacture.

It is for orders if the Residency may be replied to on the above lines.

Dev. Secy.

29.11.

Sugar cane cultivation in 1945

Agr 44-'44 172

Dfr. reply is subs. for approval, based chiefly on the basis of the Sugar C.

(Mr. Pyrah & Mr. Jones)

...IAN'S ...ICE
30
3743

...ICE ... E.I.
...OR REVENUE & SUP... LS
7000
NOV 27 1944
No. 4274

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
FOR PUBLIC WORKS
29 NOV. 1944
No. 4007

Sgd. 29.11.44

Sd. 29/11

Sd. 2/12/44

Sd. 4/12

Pol 1219 4/4.12.44.

To
The Residency.

I am to forward herewith copies of Part VI of the Sugar Controller's note re: Sugar cane cultivation in 1945.

13/12

Kd 206 URGENT.

No. DF.70(2)-42/G&A.

From The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
To The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department

Dated Bangalore, the 18th July 1944.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN IN 1945.

Dc 44-44-1

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a note by the Sugar Controller for India on the above subject and to request that the Government of Mysore will be so good as to communicate their views on it at a very early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Memo D 8074-7 received 1/8/44

Copies forwarded A/C to Asst R.C Bde of Aylmer, Sig. Regt Supply Coy, D.F.S. & Supply Controller for information & remarks. Early Compliance is requested so that his remarks can be transmitted to Bde Regt & Supply Coy

Bde

97/7 Hussars

[illegible]

2677

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.
Sugarcane acreage 1945.

1. The question under consideration is what should be the area under sugarcane to be planted in the period February to April 1945. It is for the Food Department to inform the Education Health and Lands Department of the figure for sugar production at which they aim.

2. The pre-war annual civilian consumption was 11 lakh tons, but the present actual demand is higher because of -

(a) a Defence Services demand of 1,05,000 tons,
(b) a Food Department demand for processed foodstuffs of 3,000 tons,
(c) Normal increase in population,
(d) Greater purchasing power, leading to a new demand for sugar from classes which formerly relied on gur and other sweetening agencies.

There are also the following additional factors:

(1) Exports to neighbouring countries (This is potentially an increasing figure but in our production situation we should not accept any increase above the present export figure of 15,000 tons).

(2) There is probably also a potential increased demand for indigenous manufacture of confectionary, special sugars and sweets. Whether we can accept any additional demand under this category, must depend on our overall sugar position. The present demand is about 15,000 tons and this may be repeated for the purposes of planning for 1945.

3. If we accept the pre-war annual civilian consumption figure as the basis of our main demand, the overall requirements are about 12½ lakh tons. It may be argued that we ought to fix a higher figure for civilian consumption on general nutritional grounds. Against this, there are several considerations. First of all, there is the optimum capacity of the industry; secondly, there is the necessity of increasing the area under cereal crops; thirdly, there are difficulties of transport, both in the supply of raw materials and in the distribution of finished product; fourthly, there is the consideration that a change over from gur to sugar is not necessarily a nutritional advantage although sugar might be a more palatable and convenient form of consuming carbohydrates by those who can afford the luxury; and lastly, there is the consideration that most of the countries in the world find themselves in the position of having to ration themselves severely on sugar, and although this is no reason for not increasing India's production, it is a reason why we should be willing to regard sugar production as less important at the moment than other things.

4. The optimum capacity of the industry for production appears to amount to about 14,60,000 tons. The best production ever achieved, has been 12,42,000 tons. A target of 12,50,000 tons very fairly represents the actual capacity of the industry under existing circumstances.

5. The indications are therefore that the target figure to be given to Education Health and Lands Department is 12,50,000 tons.

6. While Food Department would be prepared to see a reduction in the production of gur without undue anxiety, it is not considered that we need consciously aim at such a reduction. Gur is a valuable foodstuff, but experience this year shows that there has been a good deal of waste owing, chiefly, to transport difficulties. It seems probable that the consequent fall in prices will itself result in a reduction of area. These natural forces may be allowed to operate, while concentrating on assuring an adequate supply of cane to the sugar factories.

7. It will be for the Education Health and Lands Department to determine, after such consultation with the Provincial Governments as is necessary, where the sugarcane can best be grown, and what is the total area necessary with improved methods of cultivation and fertilisation in order to secure the desired outturn.

8. The reference from the Education Health and Lands Department mentions prices. Naturally the comparative prices of sugarcane and rops will affect sugarcane production, and the comparative prices

Dr. HH-HH-2

To,
(1) The Dir of Agri. Bihar
(2) The Rev. Comm. "
(3) The Dy. Dir. Agri. Bh
(4) The Dy. Dir. Cane Dev. Bihar

Sir,

Subj: Sugarcane cultivation in 1945-

I am directed to forward herewith for favour of your urgent remarks, copy of a letter No. D7-70(2)-42/ Exit dated 18th July 1944 and of its enclosure from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bihar, on the subject mentioned above. Your remarks may be favoured to this office as early as possible.

Dy. Dir. Agri.

26/7

Copy of the letter No.D.F.70(2)-42/G&A., dated 18th July 1944 from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Development Department, Bangalore.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION in 1945.

I am directed to forward a copy of a note by the Sugar Controller for India on the above subject and to request that the Government of Mysore will be so good as to communicate their views on it at a very early date.

COPY OF THE NOTE:-

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.
Sugarcane acreage 1945.

1. The question under consideration is what should be the area under sugarcane to be planted in the period February to April 1945. It is for the Food Department to inform the Education Health and Lands Department of the Figure for sugar production at which they aim.

2. The pre-war annual civilian consumption was 11 lakh tons, but the present actual demand is higher because of -

(a) a Defence Services demand of 1,00,000 tons,
(b) a Food Department demand for processed foodstuffs of 5,000 tons,
(c) normal increase in population,
(d) greater purchasing power, leading to a new demand for sugar from classes which formerly relied on gur and other sweetening agencies.

There are also the following additional factors:

(1) exports to neighbouring countries (This is potentially an increasing figure but in our production situation we should not accept any increase above the present export figure of 15,000 tons.)

(2) There is a probably also a potential increased demand for indigenous manufacture of confectionary, spacial sugars and sweets. Whether we can accept any additional demand under this category, must depend on our overall sugar position. The present demand is about 15,000 tons and

and this may be repeated for the purposes of planning for 1945.

3. If we accept the pre-war annual civilian consumption figure as the basis of our main demand, the overall requirements are about 12½ lakh tons. It may be argued that we ought to fix a higher figure for civilian consumption on general nutritional grounds. Against this, there are several considerations. First of all, there is the optimum capacity of the industry; secondly, there is thenecessity of increasing the area under cereal crops; thirdly, there are difficulties of transport, both in the supply of raw materials and in the distribution of finished product; fourthly, there is the consideration that a change over from gur to sugar is not necessarily a nutritional advantage although sugar might be a more palatable and convenient form of consuming carbohydrates by those who can afford the luxury; and lastly, there is the consideration that most of the countries in the world find themselves in the position of having to ration themselves severely on sugar, and although this is no reason for not increasing India's production, it is a reason why we should be willing to regard sugar production as less important at the moment than other things.

4. The optimum capacity of the industry for production appears to amount to about 14,60,000 tons. The best production ever achieved, has been 12,42,000 tons. A target of 12,50,000 tons very fairly represents the actual capacity of the industry under existing circumstances.

5. The indications are therefore that the target figure to be given to Education Health and Lands Department is 12,50,000 tons.

6. While Food Department would be prepared to see a reduction in the production of gur without undue anxiety, it is not considered that we need consciously aim at such a reduction. Gur is a valuable foodstuff, but experience this year shows that there has been a good deal of waste, owing, chiefly, to transport difficulties. It seems probable that the consequent fall in prices will itself result in a reduction of area. These natural forces may be allowed to operate, while concentrating on assuring an adequate supply of cane to the Sugar factories.

7. It will be for the education Health and Lands Department to determine, after such consultation with the Provincial Governments as is necessary, where the sugarcane can best be grown, and what is the total area necessary with improved methods of cultivation and fertilisation in order to secure the desired outturn.

8. The reference from the education Health and Lands Department mentions prices. Naturally the comparative prices of sugarcane and other crops will affect sugarcane production, and the comparative prices of gur and sugar will affect the availability of cane to the factories. These points are already under consideration in the Food Department in consultation with Provincial Government. We shall consult the Education Health and Lands Department at the appropriate stage.

9. We shall be glad if Education Health and Lands Department will undertake a survey of costs of production; although we feel that generally speaking such estimates are by themselves by no means the only criterion of prices, we have a good deal of information on the subject which we will be glad to compare our figures with the results obtained by Education Health and Lands Department.

G...L./6.

Memo No. D 8457 Jfz

Dated, Bangalore, the 27 July 1944.

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to Rao Saheb, Secy. Agr. Dept. Govt., D. F. S. & Entomologist Excise for favour of early remarks. Early compliance is requested so that ~~his~~ as remarks may be furnished to the Residency as early as possible.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

1104 Dlc

9r 44-44-3

TELEPHONE No. 2133.

FACTORY:
MANDYA (MYSORE STATE.)

THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

TEL. ADD.:
"MYSUGAR"
CODES USED:
A.B.C. 5TH EDN. & BENTLEY'S

"SANTHI BHAVAN"
SESHADRI ROAD,
BANGALORE City, 11th Aug. 1944.

REF. NO. G/ 954

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
BANGALORE.

Dear Sir,

Sugarcane Cultivation in 1945.

With reference to your Memo No. D-804-7/I & C. 44-44-2 dated the 1st August 1944 calling for our remarks on a Note received from the Sugar Controller for India through the Residency, on the above subject, we write to state as follows:-

After taking into consideration the optimum productive capacity of the industry, the present increased demand for sugar and the necessity for increasing the area under cereal crops, the Sugar Controller aims at a target of 12½ lakhs of tons as the fair annual production under the existing circumstances.

While the above target of production may not be beyond attainment, there are certain factors which stand in the way of attaining the object in view.

In the first place, there is the question of price which is of outstanding importance. There is a general reluctance on the part of agriculturists to go in for cane planting in view of the more attractive returns they get from paddy and other food crops. In order to counteract this tendency, it is necessary to offer a higher price for cane to make it worth while to the growers. The question was urged by the industry when the last increase in sugar price was announced in

November 1943 but nothing was done. If adequate planting is to be secured in 1945, it is essential that an adequate increase in sugar price should be announced in good time.

Another factor which is likely to affect the production of sugar is the level of gur price. It has been the experience of the industry that whenever the price of gur rules high, growers prefer to divert their crop for the manufacture of gur. Such a state of affairs is likely to lead to a curtailment in the production of sugar by factories. In order effectively to check this development, the provincial Governments should not only fix the price of jaggery at a reasonable parity with sugar price but also prohibit the use of cane for gur manufacture in certain areas in the immediate neighbourhood of sugar factories.

There are certain other causes which affect sugarcane cultivation, the chief of which is the lack of adequate supply of chemical fertilisers and oil cakes. The scheme of the Government of India for the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia has to be pushed through and the Provincial Governments will have to allot substantial quantities of oilcakes for sugarcane cultivation ~~xxxxxx~~besides meeting the demand under the 'grow more food campaign'.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to make arrangements for adequate supplies of chemicals like sulphur, lime and fuel which it is difficult to secure at present.

Yours faithfully,
THE MYSORE SUGAR CO. LTD.

Subbarayappa.

GPK SECRETARY

C. F. No. 46] GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. H.C. 14-216/44-45

Encls. 1

OFFICE OF the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.

Date 14th August 1944.

To

The Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your memo No.D.804-7/I & C 44-44-2 dated 1st August 1944, I have the honour to forward herewith my remarks on sugarcane cultivation in 1945.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Agriculture.

Consequent on the exigencies of the food situation in the country, the area under sugarcane in Mysore has been gradually going down.

1940-41	....	53,272 acres
1941-42	....	46,281 "
1942-43	....	42,277 "
1943-44	....	37,945 "

Out of this area, the area in Mandya where cane is grown for supply to the Mysore Sugar Factory, is 12,000 acres, which is the maximum capacity. Generally, however, on an average, about 10,000 acres of cane go to provide the raw material for sugar manufactured by the Factory which is about 20,000 tons of sugar. There is no other sugar Factory in the State manufacturing sugar, unless we begin to take into account the possibilities of making sugar by the open pan method, which, however, is in its infancy. The bulk of the cane area in the State, however, mainly takes to jaggery manufacture. The average production of jaggery in the State is about 46,40000 maunds. Usually in normal times, the average nex export is 1/10 of the production. But since export is at present controlled and since a large quantity this year has deteriorated owing to lack of transport facilities, the area under cane is likely to go down. The high rate obtained last year, the controlled rate itself being Rs. 4/- per maund, was a motive force for the conversion of cane int jaggery; but it is probable that the price for jaggery may go down. This is however not correlated with the supply of cane to the factory as jaggery boiling is prohibited in the Factory zone. With the enhancement of cane price announced by the Mysore Sugar Company it is expected that the cane area will come up to the optimum capacity of the Factory, viz., 12,000 acres.

In Mysore the Factory zone of 12,000 acres is definitely demarcated and reserved for sugar, since jaggery boiling is prohibited. The cane area in the rest of the State, which are mainly intended for conversion of cane to jaggery, may be allowed to go up to the 1943-44 level of 27945 acres, thus making a total of about 38,000 acres for the year 1945.

Director of Agriculture
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Pol 643 1294

No. D.F.70(2)-42/G&A. URGENT

From The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
To The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department.

Bangalore, 24th August 1944.

Sugarcane Cultivation in 1945.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to my letter No.D.F.70(2)-42/G&A., dated the 18th July 1944, and to enquire when a reply may be expected.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Tcn.

DEP

B

Draft

Class for telegrams	INLAND:	FOREIGN
	Immediate	Immediate
	Important	Important
	Express	Ordinary
	Ordinary	Without prio

To be issued on	Issued on
1st Reminder	
2nd Reminder	
3rd Reminder	
Heading:	
Case or Diary No.	

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegra

D 1750-1 of 49

To

1. The Rev Commissioner
2. The Dy Food Supplies & Sugar Controller

Sir,

Subs: Sugarcane cultivation in Lkhs"

I am directed to refer to this office memo no D 804-7 dtd 44-44-2 dt 1st Aug'44 on the above subject & to request you kindly to furnish your remarks immediately as a reminder has been rec'd from the Residency.

I have etc.

28/8

for Secretary

Rec 1752 VERY URGENT Fol 901

No.D.F.70(2)-42/G&A.,

From The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

To The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department.

Dated Bangalore, 16th September 1944.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN 1945.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to my letter No.D.F.70(2)-42/G&A., dated the 18th July 1944, and subsequent reminder dated the 24th August 1944, and to request that the reply may kindly be expedited. The Government of India have reminded this Residency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

CND

C. F. No. 46]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. DF-764/44.
Encls.

OFFICE OF The Director of Food Supplie in Mysore, Bangalore.

Date 18 September 1944.

To

The Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Development Department (~~Supplies~~), Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject:-Sugarcane cultivation during 1945.

Adverting to your memo No.D.804-7/I&C.44-44-2 dated 1-8-1944 forwarding a copy of the note on sugarcane cultivation in 1945 sent by the Government of India Department of Food, for my remarks, I have the honour to invite kind reference to letter No.G.954 dated 11-8-1944, addressed to Government by the Secretary, Mysore Sugar Company in the matter. As regards prohibiting the use of cane for Gur manufacture in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sugar Factory, this has already been done (vide Government Order No.SD.2017 dated 22-9-1943). The question of price of sugar is one for the Government of India to decide from an All-India point of view.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Food Supplies.

VKR.2.

JRC 1288.

C. F. No. 46] **GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE**

No. C11. 452/44-45 OFFICE OF the Revenue Commissioner
Encls. in Mysore.

Date 16th September 1944.

To

C.E.Noronha. Esq. M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

Sugar-cane cultivation in 1945.

Referring to correspondence ending with your letter No. D.1750-1 dated 14th September 1944 on the above subject, I have the honour to state that information has been received only from the Districts of Kadur and Shimoga;; and demi-official reminders have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners of the remaining districts to furnish the information immediately. A reply will be sent immediately after the receipt of information from the Deputy Commissioners referred to above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M Devadas

Revenue Commissioner.

Earl
16.9.44.

I&C. 44-44-6.

No. Pol 672 d 29.9.1944

The Secretary to the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject: Sugarcane cultivation
in 1945.

With reference to your letter No
D. F. 70 (2)-42/C&A dt 16-9-44
on the above subject, I am directed
to state that the matter is receiving
the attention of the Government and a reply
will be sent as soon as possible

I have &c

19/9

22/9

19/9 19/9

D 2870

To

The Revenue Commissioner

Sir,

Sub: Sugar cane cultivation in 1945

I am directed to refer to your letter no C11. 452/44-45 dt 16th Sept '44 on the above subject and to request ~~that~~ you kindly to expedite the report promised therein.

Yours faithfully

D. Kaur

for

28/10/44

for Secy to Govt

Dist Supt

2803

C. F. No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Telegram / Telephone

OFFICE OF
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

No. C.11.452/44-45.
Encls.

Date 9th November 1944.

10 NOV 1944

To

K. Subba Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject:- Sugarcane cultivation in 1945 - Note by the Sugar Controller for India - Remarks about -

With reference to your Memo No. D.804-7/I & C. 44-44-1 dated the 1st August 1944, on the above subject, I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement showing the acreage under Sugarcane in each District during the years from 1940-41 to 1944-45. It will be observed that there has been a gradual fall in the acreage under Sugarcane apparently due to the several control measures adopted on the one hand and increase in the cost of cultivation and transport facilities on the other. According to the II Forecast (October 1944) the area under Sugarcane is 40,708 acres which may go upto 42,000 acres by January 1945. Of this, the Sugarcane grown on about 12,000 acres in Mandya District will be crushed at the Mandya Sugar Factory, which is the only Sugar Factory in the State. It will thus be seen that the Sugarcane grown on the remaining area of about 30,000 acres will probably be used for making Jaggery, as there is no scope for manufacturing Sugar.

From the information obtained from the Mysore Sugar Company Office, the extent of land under Sugarcane cultivation for purposes of the Factory and the output of Sugar during the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 are as noted in the margin.

P.T.O.

margin.*

	1942	1943
	Acres.	Acres.
1. Extent of land under Sugarcane cultivation for purposes of the Factory.	10,000	10,300

2. Out-put of Sugar. 1942-43: 15,656 Tons, 1943-44: 20,964 Tons.

2. A copy of the Note on the subject furnished by the Director of Agriculture in this behalf is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

Statement showing the area under Sugarcane cultivation for 1945.

No.	District.	Extent in acres.						
		1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
1.	Bangalore	4,313	4,468	4,502	4,700	5,008	-	-
2.	Kolar	6,608	6,379	7,392	7,845	8,305	-	-
3.	Tumkur	2,136	2,184	2,204	2,791	2,817	-	-
4.	Mysore	1,334	1,276	1,824	1,931	1,985	-	-
5.	Mandya	11,545	10,462	11,511	13,669	18,034	-	-
6.	Hassan	4,191	3,403	5,258	5,651	5,779	-	-
7.	Shimoga	6,892	6,645	6,134	6,013	7,848	-	-
8.	Kadur	2,173	2,108	2,204	2,169	2,075	-	-
9.	Chitaldrug	1,516	1,020	1,248	1,512	1,584	-	-
	Total	40,708	37,945	42,277	46,281	53,272	49,425	45,227

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Consequent on the exigencies of the food situation in the country, the area under Sugarcane in Mysore has been gradually going down.

	Acres.
1940-41	53,272
1941-42	46,281
1942-43	42,277
1943-44	37,945

Out of this area, the area in Mandya where Cane is grown for supply to the Mysore Sugar Factory, is 12,000 acres, which is the maximum capacity. Generally, however, on an average, about 10,000 acres of Cane go to provide the raw material for Sugar manufacture by the Factory which is about 20,000 Tons of Sugar. There is no other Sugar Factory in the State manufacturing Sugar, unless we begin to take into account the possibilities of making Sugar by the open pan method, which, however, is in its infancy. The bulk of the Cane area in the State, however, mainly takes to Jaggery manufacture. The average production of Jaggery in the State is about 46,40,000 Maunds. Usually in normal times, the average net export is 1/10 of the production. But since export is at present controlled and since a large quantity this year has deteriorated owing to -- lack of transport facilities, the area under Cane is likely to go down. The high rate obtained last year, the controlled rate itself being Rs.4/- per maund, was a motive force for the conversion of Cane into Jaggery; but it is probable that the price for Jaggery may go down. This is however not correlated with the supply of Cane to the Factory, as Jaggery - - - boiling is prohibited in the Factory zone. With the enhancement of Cane price announced by the Mysore Sugar Company it is expected that the Cane area will come up to the optimum capacity of the Factory, viz., 12,000 acres.

In Mysore the Factory zone of 12,000 acres is definitely demarcated and reserved for Sugar, since Jaggery boiling is -- prohibited. The cane area in the rest of the State, which are

P.T.O.

are mainly intended for conversion of cane to Jaggery, may be allowed to go up to the 1943-44 level of 27,945 acres, thus making a total of about 38,000 acres for the year 1945.

(Sd) M.J. Narasimhan,
Director of Agriculture.

Bangalore,
26-8-1944.

"Copy"

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For Revenue Commissioner.

P/1219

To

The Secy. to the Resident:

Sugarcane cultivation in 1945

Sir,

With ref. to your letter No. DF. 70(2)-42/R&A 3 18.7.1944 forwarding for the view of the Govt. of Cochin a copy of a note from the Cochin Cantonment Authority on the above subject, I am directed to state as follows:-

The Cochin Cantonment Authority anticipate a large surplus of 12½ lakhs of seers for the production of sugar in 1945. While this may not be beyond attainment, there are certain factors to be considered which may come in the way of attaining the object in view.

In the first place when it is the practice of the Cochin Govt to offer to sugarcane growers, there is a general reluctance on the part of agriculturists to go in for sugar the planting of sugarcane in view of the more attractive returns to be got from the planting of food crops. In Cochin when there is a shortage in the acreage of sugarcane from 53,272 in 1940-41 to 37,945 in 1943-44. The forecast for Jan. 1945 is 42,000 acres. It is, therefore, necessary to offer to grower a higher price for sugarcane and this, of course, connotes an adequate increase in the price of sugar.

Secondly, the production of sugar is chiefly to be effected by the process of "gur", for, whenever the price of "gur" rules high, growers prefer to devote their crop to the manufacture of "gur". In order to counteract this, therefore, financial profit and this should not only fix the price of "

to [illegible] of
at a reasonable [illegible] with anger,
but also prohibit the use of anger-
cane for the manufacture of "gur"
in areas in the immediate neighbourhood
of sugar factories. This has been
done in the case of the Uttar Pradesh Sugar
Cane factory at Bandra Bombay
order of about 12 miles.

Other factors which are likely
to affect sugar cane cultivation
are (1) the lack of an adequate supply
of Chemical fertilizers & oil-cake
(2) the lack of adequate supplies of
Chemicals, such as, sulphur & lime &
of fuel for the sugar industry. Heavy
transport means, wagons, lorries are
for the supply of these materials.

I have the
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26/11
Yours Sincerely